

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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POLL TAX MONEY IS WASTED.

THE ATTENTION of The Herald has been called to the system under which poll taxes are worked out in Salt Lake City. It is stated that the work on the streets is being done by boys and malingers, whose only object is to do as little as possible for the money. They are paid at the rate of \$1.50 per day, which, in many instances, is very much more than they are worth.

The system has grown up through the fault of the taxpayers themselves. When the season for the payment of the poll tax comes around, every man who is liable for it receives a notice to call at the office of the street supervisor and settle. If he fails to do so he is required to work two days on the streets to cover the amount of the tax, which is \$2.

Very few citizens can afford to spend two days of their time working on the streets for \$1.50 per day. Labor of this character is worth more money than that; from \$1.75 to \$2, and in some cases more, forms the standard of payment. Therefore when, closely upon the heels of the notice, comes a boy or a man with a request to be permitted to work out the tax, the citizen usually accepts the proposition and the applicant gets the money as soon as he shows a certificate to the effect that the labor has been performed.

Is the work done satisfactorily? On one of the streets last week two boys, neither over 15 years old, were working out poll taxes. By actual count each rolled and smoked four cigarettes in fifteen minutes. One of them threw a few shovels full of dirt out of a ditch in an hour and the other just as languidly threw them back. This condition is said to be general.

The street department is, of course, largely to blame for not exercising a more careful supervision over this important feature of the city government, but all the blame cannot be properly placed with the street department. It is practically impossible to get first class men, except under unusual conditions, to work for \$1.50 per day. The boys and the malingers are the only resource.

The thing to do is for citizens to see that only able-bodied men are given the poll tax money and, if able-bodied men cannot be secured, the debt should be paid in cash to the proper authority. If this is done the street department will be in a position to hire faithful workmen at good wages and such improvements as are made on the streets through this method will be satisfactory and permanent.

A FEW VACCINATION STATISTICS.

THE HERALD HOPES every opponent of vaccination will carefully read and consider the figures which shall be presented herewith. They were taken from the records of the Salt Lake City board of health and the books are open to the inspection of any citizen who will take the trouble to look over them. In order that the most recent statistics possible might be presented, the months of January, February and March and the first sixteen days of April of this year were covered, for the purpose of ascertaining the number and percentage of smallpox patients who had contracted the disease subsequent to successful vaccination.

The total number of cases was 250, divided as follows: January, ninety-two; February, eighty-six; March, ninety-seven; April, fifteen. Of the total, just eight individuals had been vaccinated at any time during their lives. According to the statements made by these victims, periods of from seven to thirty years had elapsed between the time they were vaccinated and the time they were stricken with smallpox. That is, less than 3 per cent of all the smallpox patients treated at the Salt Lake isolation hospital this year had been vaccinated at all.

When it is understood that the period of protection by vaccination does not cover a greater period than seven years from the date of inoculation, the showing is an even more convincing argument in favor of vaccination. Yet there is nothing so remarkable, after all, about the array of figures. They are interesting, not because they are unusual, but because they are drawn from local sources and because their verification by any who doubt them is a very simple matter.

We have been told by a great many people who approved of the McMillan bill, passed by the legislature two years ago, that they are not opposed to vaccination; that they merely oppose compulsory vaccination. On the same principle they should oppose the idea of compelling citizens to clean up their premises or to fumigate their houses upon the termination of a contagious disease case.

If the individual who refuses to be vaccinated were dangerous only to himself, there would be slight reason for compelling him to be vaccinated. But such a man is a menace to the health of the entire community. He may contract smallpox and expose a hundred people to the disease, involving them and the community in an entirely unwarranted hazard and expense.

Nobody contends that vaccination is an infallible preventive of smallpox. History records the fact that a French king died as a result of his third attack of the disease and there are numerous instances where people have suffered twice from it. The contention is made, though, and upheld, that vaccination is, in a very large percentage of cases, a preventive. Not only should it be generally practiced, but the next legislature should enact a statute legalizing compulsory vaccination.

DON'T SEE WITH MICROSCOPIC EYES.

IN ONE OF DICKENS' STORIES he tells of a boy who had microscopic eyes. Everything he saw was magnified hundreds of times and he finally starved to death because he could see in every particle of food he ate thousands of infinitely small living things. If the boy had eaten them he would not have been hurt, but he starved because he thought they would hurt him. That story, in a way, is a parable, because it illustrates a very human trait.

Many a mind starves itself to death because its owner sees with microscopic eyes. He makes great troubles out of little troubles; he sees only the squirming, wriggling bacilli and refuses to take the nourishment of which they form but a small proportion. The microscopic eye is just another name for worry, for fretting one's self to death because of things that are not, after all, worth a minute's anxiety.

We all know the business man who lies awake at night wondering whether or not Robinson will call in the morning and pay that two-dollar account, as he promised. The man has gone home with that account in his mind; he has made his family miserable through it; perhaps he has sent the children to bed in tears. He will tell you it isn't so much the money as the principle of the thing that worries him, but the real truth is that he wants the miserable money and he loses 10 worth of sleep over it.

Did you ever know a woman who boxed the children's ears because she burned up a pan of biscuits? She is the same woman who is found in tears because the roast turned out badly or the butter was a trifle ancient. Next day she has forgotten all about it, for the reason that she has some other equally important matter to bother about. She sees with microscopic eyes; she finds the little things and misses the big ones.

The worrying habit has sent more men and women into untimely graves than almost any other. It is a habit that is easy to form, hard to shake off. The man who begins his day by fretting because his breakfast egg is a trifle hard, usually finds plenty of other minute trials to occupy his mind throughout his hours of labor. It may be set down as a safe proposition that the easiest thing in the world to find is something to ruffle your temper.

We are told that dyspepsia causes bad temper. Perhaps it does, but the reverse of the rule is equally true. Indeed, it is probable that more dyspepsia is caused by bad temper, which is another name for vexation over trifles, than by anything else. The man whose mind is in an eternal turmoil cannot digest his food; he cannot enjoy life. The individual whose constitution and appetite are robust is the individual who leaves his business at his office, who dodges the little worries and smiles at the big ones.

There is a lot of false philosophy in the saying that if we take care of the pennies the pounds will take care of themselves. He who spends all of his time looking after his pennies will surely lose his pounds. Pounds do not take care of themselves; they very often take wings while

their owner is grubbing and burrowing for more pennies. Understand, the details must be looked after; the small things need attention, but we must not give them our entire attention. Let us look up once in a while, for our shoulders soon become bowed if our eyes are always on the ground. Don't let the molecules in your food bother you, and don't let the molecules in the other fellow's food bother you. Attend strictly to your own work, do it good humoredly, keep your temper and you may not grow rich, but you'll be loved by your fellow men and your days will be long on the earth.

ISSUES OF THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

CONGRESSMAN SERENO E. PAYNE, chairman of the committee on ways and means and one of the most prominent of the national Republican leaders, sounded a party keynote in his interview published in The Herald of yesterday. Mr. Payne says the Republicans in the next campaign will stand on their record on the trust and tariff questions, that no legislation favorable to silver will be enacted and that a financial bill along the lines of the Aldrich measure will be passed.

It is too early for any man to say what the issues of the next campaign will be, but Mr. Payne is as good a prophet as the next one. Certainly the Democrats will be satisfied to have the Republicans stand on their trust and tariff record. The last session of congress failed to enact any legislation even remotely resembling a law against the trusts.

True, the Elkins anti-rebate bill was alleged to be inimical to railroad combinations and trusts, but it is more friendly to them than otherwise. In fact it has, since its passage, developed that the measure was framed by railroad men. Its only effect will be to enable the railroads to refuse rebates to certain individuals and corporations while giving freely to others.

It is not necessary at this time to go into the question of the tariff except to say that it will certainly be an issue in the next campaign. Any measure which promotes and fosters trusts as the Republican tariff law has fostered them will always be an issue until it is measurably reduced or repealed entirely, except as regards young industries that are entitled to some protection.

The Aldrich bill, it will be remembered, provided that bankers might deposit securities other than government bonds to guarantee their circulation. The proposed law was designed solely for the benefit of Wall street. It will not expand the currency of the country except as the bankers choose to expand it and the expanding power will also be able to contract at pleasure. If this is to be made an issue in the campaign the Democrats will welcome it.

Speaking of silver, Mr. Payne said: "We have enough silver dollars now." It would be interesting to know whom Mr. Payne meant by "we." If he meant himself and the money merchants of the country, he probably was within the bounds of truth; if he meant the nation at large, he invaded the realm of imagination. Very few of us have enough silver dollars or any other kind of dollars.

A DEFEAT THAT STRENGTHENS LABOR

LABOR LEADERS and labor journals throughout the country are commenting with more or less bitterness on the decision of a court at Rutland, Vt., against a union. The action was brought by a manufacturer whose plant was damaged considerably by rioters during a strike among his union employees. He set up in his complaint that the union was responsible and demanded a judgment. The court awarded him \$2,500.

Subsequent developments showed that the treasury of the union was insolvent and it was then held that every member of the organization was individually liable for the whole or his proportionate amount of the judgment. That is, if only one member is worth \$2,500 and nothing can be collected from the others, the one must pay; or, if several members are solvent, they must jointly assume the liability.

While at first glance the verdict may look like a harsh one, it seems to be good law. As The Herald has frequently pointed out, the chief objection that has been urged by capitalists against dealing with trades unions as trades unions, is their lack of responsibility. They have said that there is no way of enforcing an agreement with them; that the employer may be held while the employees may abide by their contract or not, exactly as they please.

This is not true of all unions, but it is true of a great many of them. Therefore the finding that a union is responsible for the acts of its members will really strengthen the unions instead of weakening them and bringing about their disintegration, as asserted by some of the leaders. Employers will be far more likely to enter into agreements with their workmen for long periods if they know those agreements can be enforced.

It may be said that the Rutland case is not parallel with the suggestion just made. True, in the Rutland suit damages were claimed only for damages inflicted to property by union men, but it is easy to see how the principle can be extended. Employers are damaged almost as often by failure to live up to contracts as by actual violence. If damages can be recovered in the one instance, why not in the other?

Union labor should not seek to evade its just responsibilities. The Herald is a strong believer in the benefits, both to employer and employee, from combinations of labor. We believe they result in improving the standard of labor and that means an improvement in the character of the products turned out. Still, the trades unionist has no right to boast one minute about the strength of his organization and in the next minute endeavor to shirk the measures that should be meted out to him.

First thing we know the Associated Press will be giving us some real news from the Philippines. That progress is being made is evidenced by the latest dispatch from Manila. In which the word "insurgents" is substituted for the old, familiar "ladrones." We are informed that the hostilities on the island of Mindanao are not considered serious, but the same dispatch says that people "are leaving the towns and going to the mountains and many are proclaiming themselves rebels." Wonder what sort of situation the government officials would be willing to call "serious"?

The supreme court is to take original jurisdiction in the Sheets quo warranto proceedings. If any one of the justices is disqualified for some reason, City Auditor Reiser knows where an able jurist can be found to fill the vacancy. Modesty, however, will prevent Reiser from naming his man.

Dr. Dulles of the University of Pennsylvania declares, in a published letter, that there is no such thing as hydrophobia. Many people will believe that the condition of Dr. Dulles' mind can be best described by eliminating the last two letters of his name.

The suspension of the telephone service in Butte has its compensations. For instance, the subscribers are not hearing that most exasperating little speech, "Busy now, call again, please."

A New York actress has written a play in thirteen hours. Having written in haste she will repent at leisure while reading what the dramatic critics have to say about her work.

Those German farmers are going to spend just one day studying irrigation in Utah. It will have to be the internal kind, in that event.

Missouri has set Utah a good example in at least one respect. She has legally executed three of her murderers.

If Brother Leilich's salary is cut off it is barely possible that he will get mad and give up his job.

TO THE MEADOW LARK.

BY L. C. ASHWORTH.

Dear bird, with what delight thou greetest me!
Spring's rapture swells in thy few notes—
Joy of new grass, brook, budding tree,
Or of young lover when he floats
Mid golden dream clouds; yet withal
Some sadness lingers in thy strain;
Softly it dies with plaintive fall
Faint echo of the common pain.
Oh! would that I but knew thine art
And, with a short and simple song,
Could share my joy with some poor heart,
Lone-struggling mid the selfish throng.
Or to those blessed with happier state
Speak in a sterner melody—
Teach them of others' harsher fate
And wake the deeper chords of sympathy.



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Spring Millinery Creations for Ladies and Children.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS MILLINERY BUSINESS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY GIVING THE BEST VALUES. OUR DEPARTMENT IS OVERFLOWING WITH PRETTY, PRACTICAL STYLES AT OUR WELL-KNOWN POPULAR PRICES. WE SAY MOST POSITIVELY THAT NOWHERE IN THE WEST CAN BE FOUND SUCH CHARMING, THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE AND ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF TRIMMED HATS, AND NOT ONLY ARE THEY RICHLY TRIMMED, AND WITH BEST MATERIALS, BUT THE PRICES ARE MUCH LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHILDREN'S HATS, TAKING IN EVERY STYLE, BEAUTIFULLY TRIMMED AND POPULARLY PRICED. ON SALE THIS WEEK.

The Opera Shirt Waist.

We have secured the exclusive sale of the celebrated OPERA SHIRT WAIST for this city, and have just received a beautiful line in the latest effects; handsome lace and embroidery trimmed Waists, in fine, sheer fabrics; also fine White Linen Waists, embroidered or trimmed with fine ANTIQUE or CLUNY LACE, or Mexican Drawn Work.

Prices from \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$6.00, \$7.00 to \$13.50. Ask to see the OPERA WAIST.

Special Shirt Waist Bargain.

Large variety of Fine TAFETTA or PEAU DE SOIE Shirt Waists, in all colors and black, value \$5.35 \$7.50 to \$8.50, for only \$5.35



Shirt Waists

In SILK, COTTON or LINEN. Our stock comprises an immense variety of the best styles and makes, which insures you a selection which in fit, style and low price is unequalled in the west.

At 50c

We show a splendid line of Shirt Waists in fancy striped Percale, Wisats, linen colors or in dark colored polka dot; a Waist as perfect in style and fit as any \$1.50 Waist made. Ask to see them.

At 75c

Fine White Shirt Waist of good quality lawn, front nicely embroidered.

At \$1.25

Splendid assortment of White Pique, Marseilles or Lawn, plain or embroidery trimming; value \$1.75.

Tailor-Made Suits for Women.

In greater variety than it is possible to find anywhere else marked at those money-saving prices that have gained for this department its growing popularity.

Three Special Leaders.

Ladies' Dark Gray Mixed Tailor-made Suits, collarless jacket, serge silk lined, silk stole front, braided trimmings, latest styles, value \$9.00

\$5.95

ANOTHER BARGAIN—About 100 Extra Fine Tailor-made Suits, in red, blue or gray mixed, single cape, blouse style; also in Venetian cloth, colors royal or navy blue; values up to \$17.50 for \$9.00

SEE WINDOW.

Large assortment of Tailor-made Suits, in newest effects, in value \$17.50 to \$22.50, in collarless blouse, single cape, or without cape, new pouch sleeve, plain or braided trimmed, strapped, stitched, etc., in blue, black, brown or mixed colors; value \$17.50 to \$22.50, for \$14.75

Special Value in Silk Petticoats.

Of nice quality soft finish Taffeta, in light blue, pink, green, purple, red, navy blue, black, etc., fancy double ruffle trimming; value \$9.00, for \$6.65

SEE WINDOW.

Dress Skirts.

In making selections from our stock you can rely upon getting the latest styles and the newest designs, coupled with the lowest prices.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY VALUES—

We offer 40 new and up-to-date styles in Dress Skirts, in assorted styles, that have been selling from \$8.00 to \$9.00; this week for only \$6.50

\$6.50

FINE DRESS SKIRTS in very latest styles, Etamines, Basketweaves, Cheviots, Broadcloths, etc., values from \$10.00 to \$18.00; this week, only \$8.95

\$8.95

2 LEADERS IN WALKING SKIRTS

Ladies' Dark Gray Walking Skirts, plaited style, value \$2.75, for only \$1.75

\$1.75

Nice assortment of Nobby Walking Skirts, in tan, blue, black, white and gray mixture, perfect in shape and fit, value \$6.50 to \$7.50; for \$4.95